

دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الجزء الثالث

Book 3

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 27

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Revision History

[illegible]

Note:

Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

(٢٧) الدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

The Twenty Seventh Lesson

- The Teacher: O'Osama, the supervisor requests you (wants to see you) in his office. **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : يَا أَسَامَةَ، الْمُرَاقِبُ يَطْلُبُكَ فِي مَكْتَبِهِ.**
- Osama: I want to take with me these two classmates of mine. **أَسَامَةُ : أُرِيدُ أَنْ آخُذَ مَعِيَ زَمِيلَيَّ هَذَيْنِ.**
- JJ: The supervisor did not ask (for anyone) except you. **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : لَمْ يَطْلُبِ الْمُرَاقِبُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ.**
- O: I am afraid that he forgot. Indeed ^{FVII} I and they (2) are participating in the swimming competition. **أَسَامَةُ : أَخْشَى أَنَّهُ نَسِيَ. إِنِّي وَإِيَّاهُمَا مُشْتَرِكُونَ فِي مُسَابَقَةِ السَّبَّاحَةِ.**
- JJ: Take them (2) in this case ... Where is the book of the principal, O'Ibrahim? **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : خُذْهُمَا إِذَا... أَيْنَ كِتَابُ الْمَدِيرِ يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ؟**
- Ibrahim: I gave it to him. **إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهُ.**
- JJ: And where are the notebooks of the students? **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : وَأَيْنَ دَفَاتِرُ الطُّلَّابِ؟**
- I: I gave those to them. Plural of irrational noun = Feminine Singular **إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ إِيَّاهَا.**
- JJ: And where is my magazine? **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : وَأَيْنَ مَجَلَّتِي؟**
- I: I gave it to you. **إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُكَهَا. أَوْ إِيَّاهَا.**
- JJ: When did you give it to me? **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : مَتَى أَعْطَيْتَنِيهَا؟**
- I: I gave it to you yesterday in your office. **إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُكَهَا أَمْسَ فِي مَكْتَبِكَ. أَخَذْتُهَا وَوَضَعْتُهَا فِي الدُّرْجِ.**
You took it and you put it in the drawer.
- JJ: Yes, now I remember ... What is your name, O' my brother? **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : نَعَمْ، الْآنَ تَذَكَّرْتُ... مَا اسْمُكَ يَا أَخِي؟**
- He: Is it me you are asking, O'teacher? **هُوَ : أَلَيْبَايَ تَسْأَلُ يَا أَسْتَاذُ؟**
- JJ: It is you I am asking. **الْمُدَّرِّسُ : نَعَمْ، إِيَّاكَ أَسْأَلُ.**
- He: My name is ^{FVIII} **هُوَ : اِسْمِي عُكَّاشَةُ، اِلْتَحَقْتُ بِالْمَعْهَدِ الْيَوْمَ. وَالْتَحَقَ مَعِيَ ثَلَاثَةُ**
^{Masc. name} **Okasha. I joined the institute today. And three students joined with me**

from my country. طَلَّابٌ مِنْ بَلَدِي. هُمْ فِي فَصْلِ آخَرٍ. يَا أَسْتَاذُ، أَرْجُو أَنْ
 They are in another class O'teacher, I request that you help me
 as I have missed many lessons. (lit: many lessons have missed me).

- JJ : I will help you and them, if Allah wills. الْمُدَّرِّسُ : سَأُسَاعِدُكَ وَإِيَّاهُمْ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ.

- O: We will not forget your help to/for عَكَاشَةُ : لَنْ نَنْسَى مُسَاعَدَتَكَ إِيَّانَا أَبَدًا إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ.
 us forever, if Allah wills.

- JJ : I see / think you to be proficient أَرَاكَ تُجِيدُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ. مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ إِيَّاهَا؟
 in the Arabic language. Who taught it to you ?

- O: My dad taught it to me. عَكَاشَةُ : عَلَّمَنِي إِيَّاهَا أَبِي.

- JJ : Read the ayahs, O'Hamid. الْمُدَّرِّسُ : اقْرَأِ الْآيَاتِ يَا حَامِدُ.

Hamid : (He says حَامِدٌ : (يَسْتَعِيذُ وَيُبْسِمِلُ ثُمَّ يَقْرَأُ) : ﴿إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ
 Isti'azah and Basmalah, then reads) : 'Only you we worship
 and only from you do we seek help'. نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿ [الْفَاتِحَةُ / ٤]

'And your Lord وَقَضَى رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا... ﴿
 decreed that you worship no one except Him and do good to
 your two parents...'. [الْإِسْرَاءُ / ٢٣]

'They drive out the Messenger and يُخْرِجُونَ الرَّسُولَ وَإِيَّاكُمْ... ﴿ [الْمُتَحَنِّةُ / ١].
 yourselves'.

'And indeed we or you وَإِنَّا أَوْ إِيَّاكُمْ لَعَلَى هُدًى أَوْ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ ﴿ [سَبَأُ / ٢٤].
 upon guidance, are in clear error'

(The ringing of the bell is heard) (يُسْمَعُ رَنِينُ الْجَرَسِ)

- H: This is the day حَامِدٌ : هَذَا يَوْمُ زِيَارَةِ الْمُدَّرِّسِينَ إِيَّانَا فِي الْمَهْجَعِ. نَنْتَظِرُ الْمَدِيرَ وَإِيَّاكَ
 of the visitation of the teacher to us in the hostel. We will wait
 for the principal and for you after the Asr prayer. بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ.

- JJ : We will visit you if Allah wills. الْمُدَّرِّسُ : سَنَزُورُكُمْ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ.

* for this noun see a sheet at the end

١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

(۲) مَنْ عَلَّمَهُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟

٢ - الضمير إما متصل وإما منفصل.

What begins with it in the speech, and occurs after (except, particle of exception), e.g.:

(٣) إِيَّاكَ رَأَيْتُ. It was you I saw. (٤) مَا رَأَيْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ. 4, I did not see (anyone) except you.

What does not come in the beginning of the speech, and does not occur after (except), like 'ta' and 'ha' in: 'I saw him' . كَالْتَاءِ وَالْهَاءِ فِي : رَأَيْتَهُ .

ضمائر الرفع المنفصلة :

هُوَ . هُمَا . هُمْ / هِيَ . هُمَا . هُنَّ / أَنْتَ . أَنْتَاهُ . أَنْتُمْ / أَنْتِ . أَنْتَاهِي .
 He . They (2) . They (>2) / She . They (2f) . They (>2f) / You . You (2) . You (>2) / You (f) . You (2f) .
 You (>2f) / I . We . أَنْتَنَ / أَنَا . نَحْنُ .

ضَمَائِرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ :

(١) تَاءُ الْفَاعِلِ الْمُتَحَرِّكَةُ، كَمَا فِي: ذَهَبْتُ، ذَهَبْتُمَا، ذَهَبْتُمْ،
 The 'ta' of the doer with a vowel sign, like in:
 I went, You (2 m, f) went, You (>2) went, You (>2 f) went.

(٢) أَلِفُ الْاِثْنَيْنِ، كَمَا فِي: ذَهَبَا، ذَهَبَا. يَذْهَبَانِ، تَذْهَبَانِ،
 اذْهَبَا. الْأَمْرُ
 They (2) went, They (2f) went, They (2) go, They (2f) go, You go (2m,f).

3) Waw of the group (plurality), like in: اَذْهَبُوا ^{الْأَمْرُ}. يَذْهَبُونَ. ذَهَبُوا. كَمَا فِي: ذَهَبُوا. يَذْهَبُونَ. اَذْهَبُوا.

They (>2) went, They (>2) go, You (>2) go.

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1 - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ : Answer the following questions :

(١) مَا اسْمُ الطَّالِبِ الْجَدِيدِ؟

(٢) مَنْ عَلَّمَهُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟

(٣) فِي أَيِّ مُسَابَقَةٍ يَشْتَرِكُ أُسَامَةُ وَزَمِيلَاهُ؟

1) What is the name of the new student?

١. اسْمُهُ عَكَاشَةُ

His name is Okasha.

2) Who taught him the Arabic language?

٢. عَلَّمَهُ إِيَّاهَا أَبُوهُ

His father taught him it.

3) In which competition, Osama and his two classmates are participating?

٣. يَشْتَرِكُونَ فِي مُسَابَقَةِ السَّبَاحَةِ

They are participating in the swimming competition.



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- 4) **يَا** of the second person, like in: **أَذْهَبِي**. **تَذْهَبِينَ**. **أَذْهَبِي**.
You (f) go (command).
- 5) **نُونُ النُّسُوءِ**, **كَمَا فِي**: **ذَهَبْنَ**, **يَذْهَبْنَ**, **أَذْهَبْنَ**.
They (>2f) went, They (>2f) go, You (>2f) go (command)
- 6) **نَا**, **كَمَا فِي**: **ذَهَبْنَا**.

* **ضَمَائِرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلَةِ**:
The detached pronouns of accusative (case):

إِيَّاهُ. **إِيَّاهُمَا**. **إِيَّاهُمْ** / **إِيَّاهَا**, **إِيَّاهُمَا**, **إِيَّاهُنَّ** / **إِيَّاكَ**, **إِيَّاكُمَا**, **إِيَّاكُم** /
Him. Them (2). Them (>2) / Her, Them (2f), Them (>2f)
إِيَّاكَ. **إِيَّاكُمَا**. **إِيَّاكُنَّ** / **إِيَّايَ**. **إِيَّانَا**.
/ You, You (2), You (pl) / You (f), You (2f), You (>2f) / I, we

* **ضَمَائِرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُتَّصِلَةِ**:
The attached pronouns of accusative (case):

سَأَلَهُ. **سَأَلَهُمَا**. **سَأَلَهُمْ** / **سَأَلَهَا**. **سَأَلَهُمَا**. **سَأَلَهُنَّ** / **سَأَلَكَ**.
He asked him. He asked them (2). He asked
سَأَلَكُمَا. **سَأَلَكُم** / **سَأَلَكَ**. **سَأَلَكُمَا**. **سَأَلَكُنَّ** / **سَأَلَنِي**.
them (>2) / He asked her. He asked them (2f). He asked them (>2f) / He asked you. He asked you (2). He asked (>2) /
سَأَلَنَا.
He asked you (f). He asked you (2f). He asked (>2f) / He asked me. He asked us.

* **ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُتَّصِلِ لِلْمُتَكَلِّمِ (الْيَاءُ) فَقَطْ**. **أَمَّا النُّونُ فَيُؤْتِي بِهَا**
The attached accusative pronoun for the speaker (1st person) is only 'ya'. As for the 'nun' it is brought with it for protecting that which is before it, from the Kasrah, and it is called (the nun of protection).

* **ضَمَائِرُ الْجَرِّ**: **لَا تَأْتِي إِلَّا مُتَّصِلَةً**, **كَالْكَافِ فِي (كِتَابِكَ)**, **وَالْهَاءِ**
The pronouns of genitive (case): They do not come except as attached, like 'the kaf' in (your book), and 'the ha' in (for him).

* **أَسْتَخْرِجُ الضَّمَائِرَ الْوَارِدَةَ فِي الدَّرْسِ**. **وَأَذْكُرُ نَوْعَ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا**.
Extract the pronouns that arrived (occurred) in the lesson. And mention type of each one of them.

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<i>The attached Genitive pronouns</i>	<i>The attached Accusative pronouns</i>	<i>The detached Accusative pronouns</i>	<i>The attached hidden nominative pronoun</i>	<i>The detached nominative pronouns</i>	<i>The attached nominative pronoun</i>	
ضَمِيرُ الْجَرِّ الْمُتَّصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ الْمُسْتَتِرُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	
فِي مَكْتَبِهِ	يَطْلُبُكَ	إِيَّاكَ	يَطْلُبُ (هُوَ)	هُمْ	أَلْتَأْتِي فِي أَعْطَيْتُهُ	<i>The 'ta' in I gave to him.</i>
مَعِيَ	أَنَّهُ	إِيَّاهُمَا	أُرِيدُ (أَنَا)		أَلْتَأْتِي فِي أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ	<i>The 'ta' in I gave to them.</i>
زَمِيلِي	إِنِّي	إِيَّاهُ	أَخُذُ (أَنَا)		أَلْتَأْتِي فِي أَعْطَيْتَ	<i>The 'ta' in you gave</i>
مَجَلَّتِي	خُذْهُمَا	إِيَّاهَا	أَخْشَى (أَنَا)		أَلْتَأْتِي فِي أَخَذْتَهَا	<i>The 'ta' in you took it</i>
فِي مَكْتَبِكَ	أَعْطَيْتُهُ	إِيَّايَ	خُذْ (أَنْتَ)		أَلْتَأْتِي فِي وَضَعْتَهَا	<i>The 'ta' in you put it.</i>
	أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ	إِيَّاكَ	نَسَأَلُ (نَحْنُ)		أَلْتَأْتِي فِي تَذَكَّرْتُ	<i>The 'ta' in I reminded</i>
إِسْمُكَ	أَعْطَيْتُكَهَا (الْكَافُ وَالْهَاءُ)	إِيَّاهُمْ	أَسْأَلُ (أَنَا)		أَلْتَأْتِي فِي التَّحَقُّقُ	<i>The 'ta' in I joined</i>
أَخِي	أَعْطَيْتُنيهَا (الْيَاءُ وَالْهَاءُ)	إِيَّانَا	أَرْجُو (أَنَا)		الْوَاوُ فِي تَعْبُدُوا	<i>The 'ta' in you worship</i>

ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ
الْوَاوُ فِي يُخْرِجُونَ	تُسَاعِدَ	إِيَّاهَا	أَخَذَتْهَا	بَلَدِي	
	سَأُسَاعِدُ	إِيَّاهَا	وَضَعْتُهَا	مُسَاعَدَتَكَ	
	نَنْسَى	إِيَّاكَ	تُسَاعِدْنِي	أَبِي	
	أَرَى	إِيَّاهُ	فَاتَنَّنِي	رَبُّكَ	
	تُجِيدُ	إِيَّاكُمْ	سَأُسَاعِدُكَ		
	عَلَّمَ	إِيَّاكُمْ	أَرَاكَ		
	أَقْرَأُ	إِيَّانَا	عَلَّمَكَ		
	يَسْتَعِيدُ	إِيَّاكَ	عَلَّمَنِي		
	يُيَسِّمِلُ		إِنَّا		
	يَقْرَأُ		سَنَزُورُكُمْ		
	نَعْبُدُ				
	نَسْتَعِينُ				
	نَنْتَظِرُ				
	سَنَزُورُ				

The 'waw' in
they were
made to exit

٣ - يُؤْتَى بِضَمِيرِ النَّصْبِ مُنْفَصِلًا :

(١) إِذَا كَانَ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ ، وَتَقَدَّمَ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ ، نَحْوُ : ﴿إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ﴾ ،
When it is an object and ، it precedes its verb , e.g.: 'Only You we worship', when its origin is 'we worship You'.
إِذْ أَصْلُهُ «نَعْبُدُكَ» .

(٢) إِذَا وَقَعَ مَفْعُولًا لِمَصْدَرٍ / مُضَافٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ ، نَحْوُ : زِيَارَةُ الْمَدِيرِ ،
When it occurs as an object for the verbal noun and its doer is the mudaf ilaihi, e.g.: The visit of the principal to us is today. Your hitting me was more severe than my hitting you.
إِيَّانَا الْيَوْمَ . ضَرْبُكَ إِيَّايَ أَشَدُّ مِنْ ضَرْبِي إِيَّاكَ .
أَشَدُّ (أَفْعَلُ)

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3, When it occurs after the particle of conjunction, e.g.: *I saw you and him. I and you are successful.* (٣) إِذَا وَقَعَ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَظْفِ، نَحْوُ: رَأَيْتَكَ وَإِيَّاهُ. إِنِّي وَإِيَّاكَ نَاجِحَانِ.

4, When it occurs after (except) e.g.: *I did not ask (anyone) except you. We don't worship (anyone) except Him.* (٤) إِذَا وَقَعَ بَعْدَ «إِلَّا» نَحْوُ: مَا سَأَلْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ. لَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ.

5, When it occurs after the attached accusative pronoun, e.g.: *Where is the magazine of the principal? I gave him it (I gave it to him).* (٥) إِذَا وَقَعَ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرٍ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ، نَحْوُ: أَيْنَ مَجَلَّةُ الْمَدِيرِ؟ أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهَا.

* When the two pronouns are from one (same) category it is necessary to detach like in the previous example. And when they are from different category, it is permissible to be attachment or detachment, e.g.: *Where is my book? I gave it to you/I gave it to you.* * إِذَا كَانَ الضَّمِيرَانِ مِنْ رُتْبَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَجَبَ الْفَصْلُ كَمَا فِي الْمَثَالِ السَّابِقِ. وَإِذَا اخْتَلَفَا فِي الرُّتْبَةِ جَازَ الْوَصْلُ وَالْفَصْلُ، نَحْوُ: أَيْنَ كِتَابِي؟ أَعْطَيْتُكَه / أَعْطَيْتُكَ إِيَّاهُ.

The pronouns have three categories, and they are: الضَّمَائِرُ ثَلَاثُ رُتَبٍ، وَهِيَ:

A, The category of the absent (3rd person) and its pronouns are: He, They (2). (أ) رُتْبَةُ الْغَائِبِ، وَضَمَائِرُهَا: هُوَ، هُمَا، هُمْ، هِيَ، هُمَا، هُنَّ. They (>2), She, They (2f), They (>2f)

B, The category of the addressee (2nd person) and its pronouns are: You, You (2), You (>2), You (f), You (2f), You (>2f). (ب) رُتْبَةُ الْمُخَاطَبِ، وَضَمَائِرُهَا: أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمَا، أَنْتُمْ، أَنْتِ، أَنْتِ، أَنْتُمَا، أَنْتُنَّ.

C, The category of the speaker (1st person), and its pronouns are: I, we. (ج) رُتْبَةُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ، وَضَمَائِرُهَا: أَنَا، نَحْنُ.

* Extract the detached accusative pronouns from the lesson and mention the reason of each one of them being detached. * اسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الدَّرْسِ ضَمَائِرَ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلَةِ، وَادْكُرْ سَبَبَ الْإِثْبَانِ بِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا مُنْفَصِلًا.

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Because it occurred after

- لَمْ يَطْلُبِ الْمُرَاقِبُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ (إِلَّا) : 'Particle of Exception' (except).
- إِنِّي وَإِيَّاهُمَا : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ . : the particle of conjunction.
- أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهُ : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ مِنْ رُتْبَتِهِ . : attached accusative pronoun from its category.
- أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ إِيَّاهُ : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ مِنْ رُتْبَتِهِ . : attached accusative pronoun (this is permissible)
- أَيَّايَ تَسْأَلُ ؟ : لِتَقْدَمِهِ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ . : Because it came before its verb.
- إِيَّاكَ أَسْأَلُ : لِتَقْدَمِهِ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ . : Because it came before its verb.
- سَأَسَاعِدُكَ وَإِيَّاهُمْ : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ . : the particle of conjunction.
- لَنْ نَنْسَى مُسَاعَدَتَكَ إِيَّانَا : لَوْقُوعِهِ مَفْعُولًا لِمَصْدَرٍ مُضَافٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ . : Because its object is a verbal noun whose doer is its mudaf ilahi.
- مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ إِيَّاهَا : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ (هَذَا جَائِزٌ) : attached accusative pronoun (this is permissible)
- عَلَّمَنِي إِيَّاهَا أَبِي : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ (هَذَا جَائِزٌ) : attached accusative pronoun (this is permissible)
- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ : لِتَقْدَمُ كِلَاهُمَا عَلَى فِعْلِهِمَا : Because both of them came before their (2) verb.
- أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ (إِلَّا) . : (except).
- يُخْرِجُونَ الرَّسُولَ وَإِيَّاكُمْ : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ . : the particle of conjunction.
- وَإِنَّا أَوْ إِيَّاكُمْ ... : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ . : the particle of conjunction.
- يَوْمَ زِيَارَةِ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّانَا : لَوْقُوعِهِ مَفْعُولًا لِمَصْدَرٍ مُضَافٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ . : Because its object occurred as a verbal noun (and) mudaf doer (for) upon its doer.
- نَنْتَظِرُ الْمُدِيرَ وَإِيَّاكَ : لَوْقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ . : the particle of conjunction.

4- Precede (bring it before) the object before the verb in every sentence which follows: ٤ - قَدِّمِ الْمَفْعُولَ بِهِ عَلَى الْفِعْلِ فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي :

- 1) نَعْبُدُكَ . : إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ . 1) Only You we worship.
- 2) نَسْتَعِينُكَ . : إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ . 2) Only You we seek help from.
- 3) نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ . : إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَغْفِرُ . 3) Only You we seek forgiveness from.
- 4) رَأَيْتُهُ . : إِيَّاهُ رَأَيْتُ . 4) Only you I saw.

5) Was it me you called, O' teacher? ^{FIV} أَيْيَايَ نَادَيْتَ يَا أَسْتَاذُ. (٥) أَنَادَيْتَنِي يَا أَسْتَاذُ.

6) (It is) her (that) the principal (f) is asking for. أَيْيَاهَا تَطْلُبُ الْمُدِيرَةُ. (٦) تَطْلُبُهَا الْمُدِيرَةُ.

7) (It is) them (that) the principal (f) asked for. أَيْيَاهُمْ سَأَلَ الْمُدِيرُ. (٧) سَأَلَهُمُ الْمُدِيرُ.

5- Ponder over the example, then change the following sentences on its pattern using (إِلَّا):
تأمل المثال، ثم حول الجمل الآتية على غرارها مُسْتَعْمِلًا (إِلَّا):

1) I did not see anyone except him. مَا رَأَيْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ. (١) رَأَيْتُهُ.

2) We do not worship (anyone) except Him. مَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ. (٢) نَعْبُدُهُ.

3) The teacher does not love (anyone) except me. مَا يُحِبُّ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِلَّا إِيَّايَ. (٣) يُحِبُّنِي الْمُدَرِّسُ.

4) The principal did not invite (anyone) except us. مَا دَعَا الْمُدِيرُ إِلَّا إِيَّانَا. (٤) دَعَانَا الْمُدِيرُ.

5) The teacher did not punish (anyone) except them. مَا عَاقَبَ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُمْ. (٥) عَاقَبَهُمُ الْمُدَرِّسُ.

6- Put in the following blank places detached accusative pronoun. Use the kind mentioned between the two brackets: القَوْسَيْنِ:

1) The teacher asked for Ahmad and I. (ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ) (١) طَلَبَ الْمُدِيرُ أَحْمَدَ وَ إِيَّايَ.

2) The teacher asked Ibrahim and you difficult questions. (ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ) (٢) سَأَلَ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ إِيَّاكَ أَسْئَلَةً صَعْبَةً.

3) Indeed Hamid and I are successful with excellent grades. (ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ) (٣) إِنَّ حَامِدًا وَ إِيَّايَ نَاجِحَانِ بِتَقْدِيرٍ مُتَمَازٍ.

4) I will invite teachers and you to a banquet if Allah wills. (ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِينَ) (٤) سَأَدْعُو الْمُدَرِّسِينَ وَ إِيَّاكُمْ إِلَى مَأْدُبَةٍ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ.

5) I know that you and he are hardworking. (ضَمِيرُ الْغَائِبِ) (٥) أَعْرِفُ أَنَّكَ وَ إِيَّاهُ مُجْتَهِدَانِ.

7- Change the following sentence on the pattern of the example using the verbal noun: حَوَّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ عَلَى غَرَارِ الْمَثَالِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا الْمُصَدَّرَ:

1) We wait for the principal. نَنْتَظِرُ زِيَارَةَ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّانَا. (١) نَنْتَظِرُ أَنْ يَزُورَنَا الْمُدِيرُ.

2) We want that the teacher should take him out of the class. نُرِيدُ اخْرَاجَ الْمُدَرِّسِ إِيَّاهُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ. (٢) نُرِيدُ أَنْ يُخْرِجَهُ الْمُدَرِّسُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.

3) My love for you is more than your love for me. حُبِّي إِيَّاكَ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ حُبِّكَ إِيَّايَ. (٣) أَحْبَبْتُكَ أَكْثَرَ مِمَّا تُحِبُّنِي.

I love you more than what you love me.

اِخْرَاجُ is masdar of FIV which means to 'take someone out'

'We want the teacher's taking out of him from the class.'

٨ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ عَلَى غَرَارِ الْمِثَالِ : Answer the following questions on the pattern of the example :

- ١) أَيْنَ كِتَابُ الْمُدِيرِ؟ Where is the book of the teacher?
 ٢) أَيْنَ مَجَلَّةُ الْمُدْرَسِ؟ Where is the magazine of the teacher?
 ٣) أَيْنَ قَلَمُ الْأُخْتِ؟ Where is the pen of the sister?
 ٤) أَيْنَ دَفَاتِرُ الطُّلَّابِ؟ Where are the notebooks of the students?
 ٥) أَيْنَ دَفَاتِرُ الْأَخَوَاتِ؟ Where are the notebooks of the sisters?
 ٦) أَيْنَ حَقِيْبَةُ أُمِّي؟ Where is the handbag of my mother?
 ٧) أَيْنَ بَرْقِيَّتَا حَامِدٍ؟ Where are the two telegrams of Hamid?
 ٨) أَيْنَ رَسَائِلُ الْمُدْرَسِيْنَ؟ Where are the messages of the teachers?

٩ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ عَلَى غَرَارِ الْمِثَالِ : Answer the following questions on the pattern of the example :

- ١) مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ قِيَادَةَ السَّيَّارَةِ؟ Who taught you driving of the car?
 ٢) مَنْ أَعْطَاكَ هَذَا الْخَاتَمَ؟ Who gave you this ring?
 ٣) مَتَى تُعْطِينِي هَذَا الْكِتَابَ؟ When will you give me this book?
 ٤) مَتَى تُرِينِي بَيْتَكَ؟ When will you show me your house?

١٠ - تَمْرَيْنُ شَفْوِيٌّ: يَقُولُ طَالِبٌ لِآخَرَ: يُرِيدُ فَلَانٌ كِتَابَكَ / دَفْتَرَكَ / قَلَمَكَ / أَفَأَعْطِيهِ إِيَّاهُ؟

student says to another: وَيَجِيبُ الطَّالِبُ الْمَسْئُولُ: نَعَمْ أَعْطِيهِ إِيَّاهُ. أَوْ: لَا، لَا تُعْطِيهِ إِيَّاهُ.

so and so wants your book / your notebook / your pen / shall I give it to him? And the inquired student answers: Yes, give it to him. Or: no, don't give it to him.

١١ - (يُسْمَعُ رَيْنُ الْجَرَسِ). (رَيْنٌ) مَصْدَرُ (رَنَّ يَرْنُ) وَهُوَ عَلَى وَزْنِ (The ringing of the bell is heard). رَيْنٌ is a verbal noun of (to ring) and it is on the pattern of فَعِيلٌ.

*

Plural of irrational noun = Feminine Singular

* Give verbal nouns of the following verbs on the pattern of (فَعِيلٌ).

* هَاتِ مَصَادِرَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ عَلَى وَزْنِ (فَعِيلٌ) :

صَهَلَ يَصْهَلُ	شَخَرَ يَشْخَرُ	صَفَرَ يَصْفِرُ
To neigh	To snore	To whistle
Neighing صِهِيلٌ	Snoring شَخِيرٌ	Whistling صَفِيرٌ

12- Give plural of →

١٢ - هَاتِ جَمْعَ: الدَّرَجُ، وَالْخَاتَمُ.

The ring	The drawer
خَوَاتِمٌ	أَدْرَاجٌ
Seals/Rings	Drawers

13- Give the present tense and the command tense for the following verbs :

١٣ - هَاتِ الْمَضَارِعَ وَالْأَمْرَ مِنَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ :

تَذَكَّرَ. قَضَى. بَسَمَلَ. (Rubai Verb)

Present Tense :	يُبَسِّمُ	يَقْضِي	يَتَذَكَّرُ
	To say Bismillah	To judge	To remember
Command :	بَسِّمِ	اقْضِ	تَذَكَّرْ
	Say Bismillah	Judge	Remember

[illegible]

The New Words

الكلمات الجديدة

(VIII) **اِشْتَرَكَ يَشْتَرِكُ اِشْتِرَاكًا** To participate, to take part in something

(جَمْعُ) **مُشْتَرِكُونَ** (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Participant, مُشْتَرِكٌ

(III) **سَابَقَ يُسَابِقُ مُسَابَقَةً** To compete, to try to get ahead or better

(IV) **أَعْطَى يُعْطِي إِعْطَاءً** To give, to provide

(a-a) **سَبَحَ يَسْبَحُ سِبَاحَةً** To swim, to float, to spread

إِذَا، إِذَنْ In that case

(جَمْعُ) **أَدْرَاجُ**, **دُرْجٌ** Drawer (of a table),

(II) **ذَكَرَ يُذَكِّرُ تَذْكِيرًا** To remind, to make a word masculine (in grammar)

(VIII) **اِلْتَحَقَ يَلْتَحِقُ اِلْتِحَاقًا** To join, to catch up, to reach up to, overtake

(X) **اِسْتَعَاذَ يَسْتَعِذُّ اِسْتِعَاذَةً** To seek refuge

(X) **اِسْتَعَانَ يَسْتَعِينُ اِسْتِعَانَةً** To seek help, to take help

(a-i) **قَضَى يَقْضِي قَضَاءً** To judge, to decree, to spend time

(VIII) **اِتَّصَلَ يَتَّصِلُ اِتِّصَالًا** To be joined or connected, to combine or unite, to get in touch

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) **مُتَّصِلٌ** Joined or connected

(VII) **اِنْفَصَلَ يَنْفَصِلُ اِنْفِصَالًا** To be separated or detached

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) **مُنْفَصِلٌ** Separated or detached

(II) **سَمَّى يُسَمِّي تَسْمِيَةً** To name

(a-u) **نَطَقَ يَنْطِقُ نُطْقًا** To articulate, to speak, to utter, to pronounce

رُتَبَةٌ Person e.g., first person, second or third person (as in grammar)

(VIII) **اِخْتَلَفَ يَخْتَلِفُ اِخْتِلَافًا** To differ, to be diverse, to be different

(III) **عَاقَبَ يُعَاقِبُ مُعَاقَبَةً** To punish, to take turns, to alternate

(a-i) **أَدَبَ يَأْدِبُ أَدْبًا** To invite guests

(جَمْعُ) **مَأْدِبَةٌ** Feast, banquet, formal dinner, مَادِبٌ

(a-u) **قَادَ يَقُودُ قِيَادَةً** To lead, to drive (a vehicle)

(a-i) **خَتَمَ يَخْتِمُ خِتَامًا** To close, to seal, to stamp

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) **خَاتِمٌ** Ring, seal, stamp, wedding ring

(a-i) **صَفَرَ يَصْفِرُ صَفِيرًا** To whistle

(a-i) **شَخَرَ يَشْخُرُ شَخِيرًا** To snore

(a-i) **صَهَلَ يَصْهَلُ صَهِيلًا** To neigh

الصفحة الأخيرة من هذا الملف
The last page of this file